

govern Not Absolutely Assured Control of Party Committee

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In addition, the full committee is to include three Democratic governors, the two principal Democratic Senate and House leaders, and two other members of Congress, and up to 25 at-large members to be elected by the rest of the committee when it first meets.

On any regular business matters, these members would each get a full vote, so that the full committee would have 303 members with 234 votes.

But picking a new national candidate involves a different voting system, one under which each state casts the vote that state is entitled to at the national convention, maintaining the same proportional pattern of strength among the states.

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Post Mortems Due At Mass. Prison

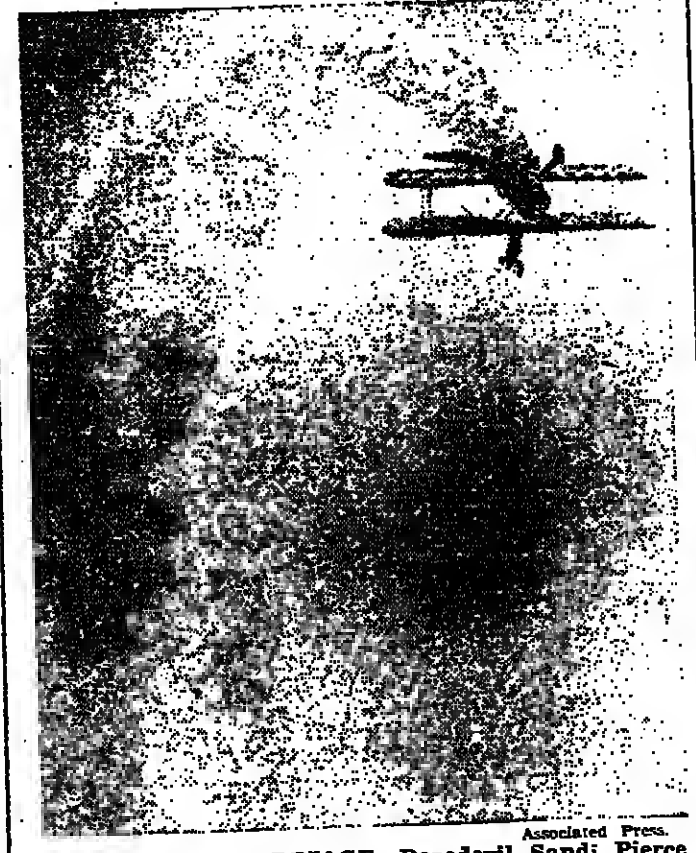
NORFOLK, Mass., Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Post mortems were ordered today into the gunshot deaths of two prison inmates, an inmate and the inmate's wife after an abortive escape attempt yesterday at the State Correctional Center here.

District Attorney George Burke said he called for the post mortems "so there'll be no questions about whose bullets killed which person and other things."

The killings occurred yesterday after Mrs. Catherine Elliott, 30, smuggled two loaded pistols to her husband, Walter, while visiting him.

Spanish Rail Rates Up

MADRID, Aug. 1 (AP).—Passenger rail fares rose an average of 5 percent and freight rates from 3 to 10 percent today, the national rail authority, Renfe, confirmed.



A HEAVENLY MARRIAGE—Daredevil Sandi Pierce waving from wing of plane piloted by her husband, Walt, as plane was looping at Milwaukee air show.

Both Men Confer

Anderson Retracts, Eagleton 'Closes Book' on Drunk Story

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—Columnist Jack Anderson today retracted his claim to have located evidence that Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton has a record of arrests for drunken and reckless driving.

Mr. Anderson said his retraction was "unqualified" and total. He announced the retraction at an informal news conference outside Sen. Eagleton's office after talking for about half an hour in private with the Missouri senator, who announced yesterday that he was resigning as the Democratic vice-presidential nominee.

Sen. Eagleton, who originally labeled Mr. Anderson's charge a "damnable lie" after the columnist broadcast it last Thursday, today commended Mr. Anderson for courage and called him a "distinguished journalist."

The senator said he was satisfied with the retraction. "The book is closed as far as I'm concerned," he stated.

Mr. Anderson originally said he had located photocopies of records showing Sen. Eagleton had been arrested a half-dozen times in the 1960s for drunken or reckless driving.

Later, he said he hadn't seen these records but had only been told about them by a "former high Missouri official," later identified as William True Davis, now a Washington banker.

Man He Didn't Know

Mr. Davis said he didn't have the records but had only been shown them once by a man he didn't know. He added that he wasn't sure if they were genuine or not.

Mr. Anderson apologized to Sen. Eagleton on Sunday's CBS-TV "Face the Nation" program and said that, although he had used the story prematurely, he couldn't retract it until checking out all details to see if there was any truth to them.

Today he said: "I have gone over every story, every scrap of evidence that I have, and I am totally satisfied there is no evidence."

"If there were photostats, I believe they were phony," he said, adding: "I have exhausted my investigative abilities."

He said it was "inexcusable" for him to have used the story. Sen. Eagleton, who resigned his vice-presidential candidacy at the insistence of Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern, wouldn't comment on whether the Anderson charge had played a part in his downfall.

Sen. McGovern said the reason he asked for Sen. Eagleton's resignation is that he feared Eagleton's history of psychiatric treatment, not the unsubstantiated drunk-driving allegations.

But Mr. Anderson today volunteered this statement: "I think the story did damage to a great senator and I owe him a great and humble apology for that."

Meanwhile, said in a speech to the Senate that if the U.S. tradition of freedom of the press is ever curtailed, journalists like Mr. Anderson will bear part of the blame.

Sen. Goldwater also renewed his criticism of the newspaper Guild for its endorsement of Sen. McGovern's candidacy.

In addition to the action of the guild leadership [in endorsing Sen. McGovern] against the wishes of hundreds of its despaying members, there is the example of this year's Pulitzer Prize winner for journalism, columnist Jack Anderson, getting caught in a deliberate effort to smear the Democratic party, at the expense of his journalistic integrity," Sen. Goldwater said.

Prosecution Rests in Trial Of Bremer

UPPER MERLBORO, Md., Aug. 1 (AP).—The prosecution rested its case against Arthur Herman Bremer today with testimony from an experienced criminal psychiatrist that while Bremer was "mixed up" he was legally sane when Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace and three other persons were wounded on May 15 at a Laurel, Md., shopping center.

"I formed an opinion that he was suffering from a mental disorder, that he was a schizoid personality with some paranoid and psychopathic features," said Dr. Jonas Rapoport, the chief psychiatrist for Baltimore's courts.

"I believe this disorder did not impair his ability to appreciate the criminality of his act or to conform his act to the law," Dr. Rapoport said, testifying in the language of the legal definition of sanity in Maryland.

Dr. Rapoport was one of two prosecution psychiatrists who told the jury that the 34-year-old suspect had examined him legally responsible for the shooting which left Gov. Wallace partially paralyzed.

Their testimony was given after Dr. Sheila Hafter Gray, a defense psychiatrist, said, in the absence of the jury, that she had examined Bremer and found him to be a schizophrenic with a more serious disorder than schizoid personality and considered him legally insane at the time of the attempted assassination.

The psychiatric testimony from the prosecution witnesses depicted Bremer as a lonely, distrustful, fearful person, afraid to relate to others and a young man who at one point in his life considered killing a large number of persons in Milwaukee and then committing suicide.

Tests on Gun

Earlier, an FBI technician testified that he could not prove by laboratory tests that bullets had been fired from the gun found near where Gov. Wallace was wounded.

The technician, Robert A. Frazier, also said that paraffin tests made on Bremer had not conclusively shown that he had fired a gun the day Gov. Wallace was shot.

However, Dr. Terrence McGuire, a physician who treated Bremer an hour after his arrest at a Laurel, Md., shopping center May 15, testified he washed Bremer's hands with surgical soap an hour after Mr. Wallace was shot at a political rally.

Thurman R. Williams, another FBI technician, testified that he had not found any of Bremer's fingerprints on the .38-caliber revolver found at the scene. He said there had been two partial prints on the weapon, but that they had been of "no value for identification." Mr. Williams said there had been no other prints on the gun or on the cartridges in it.

Mr. Frazier said he was unable to identify the bullets removed from the four shooting victims as having been fired from the revolver "because of the mutilation to portions of the surface of each of these five bullets" and the "hardness of lead alloy used in casting these bullets."

Law to Keep U.S. Employees Out of Politics Is Annulled

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT).—A three-judge panel of the U.S. District Court here ruled yesterday that the Hatch Act's prohibitions on political activity by federal Civil Service employees are so vague and broad that they are unconstitutional.

By a two-to-one vote, the panel ordered that the Civil Service Commission be enjoined from enforcing the 23-year-old act. The court stated that, in fact, however, until the Supreme Court has a chance to decide the issue.

It was not clear whether the Civil Service Commission would continue to enforce the act. A spokesman for the commission said that its lawyers still were analyzing the decision. Similarly, a Justice Department spokesman said that government lawyers had not decided whether to appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

The suit against the Civil Service Commission was brought by the National Association of Letter Carriers, six local Democratic and Republican committees and six federal employees as a class action on behalf of all federal and state employees covered by the Hatch Act.

Rules for Employees

The court held that the political committees had not shown that they adequately represented state employees and, therefore, limited its ruling to federal employees.

In his opinion for the court, Judge Gerhard A. Gesell took note of a 1947 decision by the Supreme Court, United Public Workers v. Mitchell, which upheld the act but contended that the present case "focuses not on the merits of the objective of the Hatch Act, but on the manner in which Congress defined the conduct it purported to prohibit," the judge held the congressional definition "ambiguous and unsatisfactory."

He pointed out that the congressional definition "incorporates by reference over 3,000 rulings made by the commission between 1926 and 1940" and he held that those decisions "have a sweep and indefiniteness that no one would even attempt in these days to defend if analyzed against the strictures of the First Amendment."

Disciplinary Actions

Judge Gesell said that, in some of those decisions, disciplinary action had been taken against federal employees for such activities as betting on an election, dispensing a political party while in a jovial mood due to alcohol, and stating "unsubstantiated facts about ancestry of a candidate."

In sum, the judge wrote: "No one can read the act and ascertain what it prohibits."

"Our is not a form of government," he continued, "that will

Road Hazard: A Big Cheese

SAVONA, Italy, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Twin sisters Christine and Carol Foster of Reading, England, are spending a month in a hospital here with broken bones because of Parmesan cheese.

The twins, 29, were hitchhiking near Savona yesterday when a large truck drove by, loaded with 66-pound rounds of Parmesan cheese.

One of the cheeses bounced off the load, rolled down the hill, knocked down both sisters and broke their legs.

Lawyers for Ellsberg Urge Rehnquist Not to Hear Appeal

By Fred P. Graham

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1 (NYT).—The tangled court proceedings in the Pentagon papers case were further complicated yesterday when the defense sought to disqualify Justice William H. Rehnquist from taking part in the Supreme Court's consideration of the case.

The request that Justice Rehnquist excuse himself came in response to a Justice Department application filed with the Supreme Court yesterday morning, which asked the court to overturn Justice William O. Douglas's stay of the Pentagon papers trial.

Justice Rehnquist was asked, in a telegram to the court, to excuse himself from any action on the stay because of his alleged connection with aspects of the Pentagon papers controversy last year when he was an assistant attorney general in the Justice Department.

Double Jeopardy Feared

In addition, the complicated legal situation that has grown up around the government's efforts to bring Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo to trial on charges of disclosing the U.S. study of involvement in Indochina was further muddled by the following developments:

Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold told the Supreme Court that unless Justice Douglas's stay is overturned, double jeopardy could prevent the case from ever coming to trial. He conceded that

the defendants were placed "in jeopardy" when the jury was sworn in more than a week ago, and that if this jury must be discharged due to a long trial delay, a new trial might be barred by the Fifth Amendment's prohibition against double jeopardy.

● The jury of 12 members and 6 alternates was excused for 10 days by the trial judge, with an admonition not to read or listen to broadcasts of any news reports on the case.

● Chief Justice Warren E. Burger reportedly began to poll the justices as to whether they wanted to review Justice Douglas's stay. Six justices are required to constitute a quorum, and court sources reported that four of the nine justices—Thurgood Marshall, William J. Brennan Jr., Potter Stewart and Mr. Douglas—have indicated that they do not think the court should interrupt its normal summer recess to act on the government's application.

The core of Mr. Griswold's argument was that the Court of Appeals had been correct in refusing to issue a writ of mandamus, a rarely used device by which the defense sought to make the government disclose the details of a wiretap before the trial.

The trial judge, W. Malt Byrne Jr., ruled that the intercepted telephone call from a line that was being tapped in a "foreign intelligence" investigation to a defense lawyer or constant in the Pentagon papers case had nothing to do with the case, and that it, therefore, need not be disclosed to the defense.

Prisoner Revolt Ends in Vermont, 2 Guards Freed

WINDSOR, Vt., Aug. 1 (AP).—Two guards held hostage were set free by inmates as calm returned to the Vermont State Prison early today, a prison spokesman said.

The trouble began when prisoners returned from a meeting at 9:30 p.m. yesterday and about 60 inmates refused to go back to their cells, according to Peter Martin, executive assistant to Gov. Deane C. Davis.

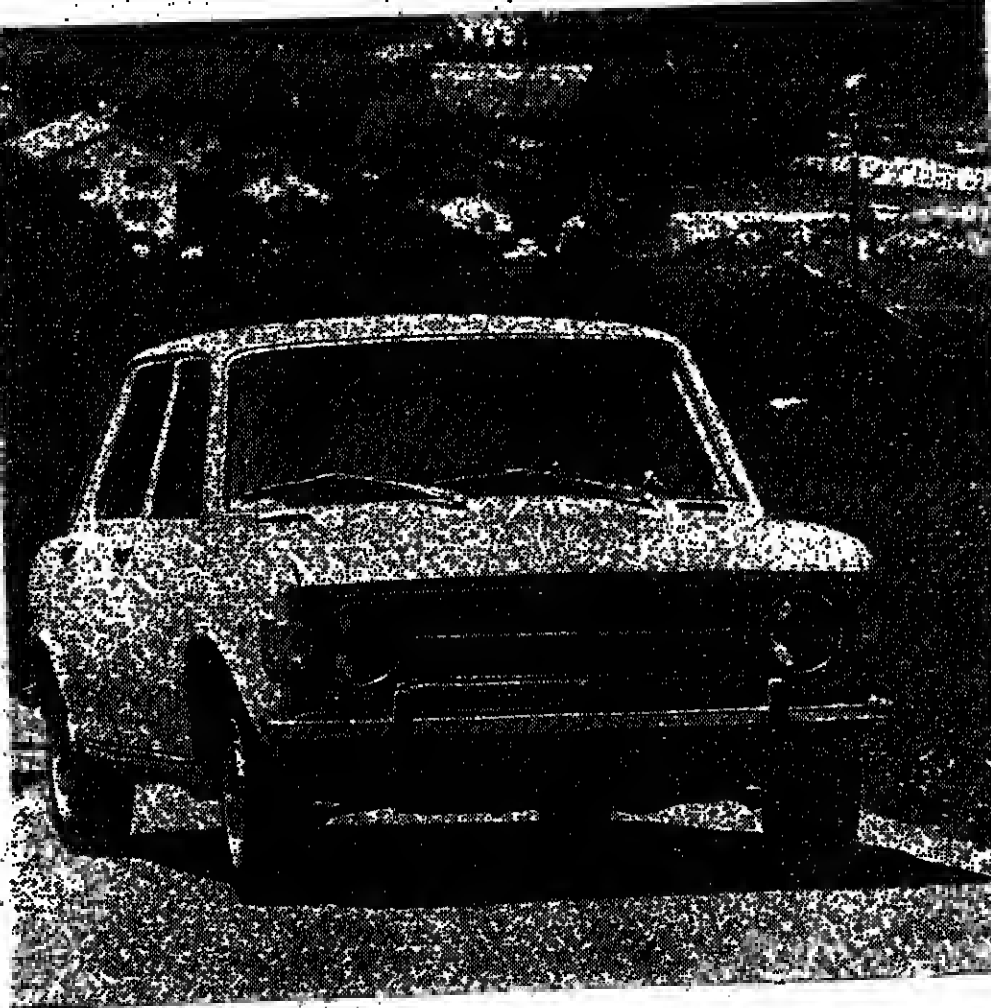
Some of the prisoners seized the two guards and locked them in a cell, he said, and then they took the guards' keys and freed all inmates in the same cell block.

An assistant warden said that about 1 a.m. the prisoners began returning to their cells in an orderly manner following an hour-and-a-half negotiation between the warden, Warden [Robert C.] Smith and the acting commissioner of correction, Cornelius Hogan.

U.S. Court Affirms Ruling on Clay Shaw

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 1 (AP).—The 5th Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed yesterday a lower court decision which blocked the perjury trial of New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw, accused of lying in the 1969 investigation of the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

District Attorney Jim Garrison had lodged the perjury charges against Mr. Shaw two days after Mr. Shaw and others were acquitted of conspiracy to kill the President.



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Smoke to Be Reduced Also

U.S. to Be Shown Quiet Concorde

LONDON, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—The British-French Concorde supersonic jet airplane will be prepared for demonstration flights over U.S. cities concerned about pollution and noise, production officials for the plane said today.

Their hope is that the modifications will lead to orders from U.S. airlines. There have been nine orders for the plane—five for BOAC and four for Air France.

—and letters of intent have been signed for two planes to be supplied to China and three to Iran.

Michael Haslam, Britain's Aerospace Minister, hinted at news conference that more firm orders may be coming shortly, although he declined to elaborate.

French Questioned

Robert Galley, French Minister of Transport, and his chief aide, Bernard Lathiere, Director of Civil Aviation, were asked why Air France had ordered fewer aircraft than BOAC and why it had taken so long to decide.

He laid the delay to technical calculations that had to be made before Concorde's sponsors could guarantee a maximum payload with a safety margin of fuel left over for the Paris-New York flight, which requires more fuel than the New York-Paris trip.

Discussing the number of planes ordered, he said that BOAC, with regular service to Australia and South Africa, needed more aircraft than did Air France.

At today's meeting of the ministers, technical reports said that the Concorde program in France and Britain is proceeding satisfactorily. The next ministerial meeting will be in Paris on Sept. 14.

Six Cross Borders Into West Germany

MUNICH, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Four East Germans and two Czechoslovaks crossed mined borders into West Germany today in three incidents, the police reported.

All six listed unsatisfactory economic and political conditions in their countries as the main reasons for their flight.

2 Kenyan Asians Barred by U.K. Back After Flight Around World

LONDON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Two Kenyan Asians returned to London today two days after first reaching Britain—and after a round-the-world air trip that normally would have cost them \$1,200.

The saga of Vindral Ambalal Patel and Mohanlal Manjhi began when they reached Britain by sea June 3 from Europe by way of India. They were refused admission after their case had been examined by immigration authorities.

Last Saturday, the Home Office paid for their flight to New Delhi, from where they had set out for Britain. But Indian authorities refused them permission to land. The airline took them on to Bangkok. That immigration officials did not want them and sent them on to Hong Kong.

It was the same story there. Their Pan American World Airways jet carried them on to Tokyo and, when the Japanese refused them landing permission, on to Los Angeles. American immigration authorities refused them entry, so they boarded the airliner again en route to London Airport and temporary detention in Britain.

What happens next? "If this goes on it could cost us a fortune," a Pan Am official said.

A Home Office spokesman said the case was "being considered."

British Pay Bill

LONDON, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—A Home Office spokesman said tonight the bill had been paid by the ministry and the applications of the two to enter Britain "are now being considered."

U.S. Linseed Oil First China Deal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Some 2,000 tons of American linseed oil has been sold to China in what Agriculture Department officials said is the first farm-product deal since President Nixon opened the way for renewed trade between the two countries, it was learned yesterday.

The sale, an indirect one involving transshipment of the oil through Rotterdam, was confirmed by officials of Archer-Daniels-Midland, Decatur, Ill., a large oil seed and grain processing firm.

Albert Aschewanden, an A-D-M official, said in a telephone

interview that the sale had been made by a Dutch A-D-M subsidiary working through another Dutch firm, Mr. Aschewanden said. A-D-M has already shipped the oil, valued at about \$600,000, to Rotterdam as part of a larger tanker cargo.

Tankers normally carry about 30,000 tons of oil. In Rotterdam, the 2,000 tons destined for the People's Republic of China will be set aside and shipped on to China in about two months.

Linseed oil, made from flax seed, is normally used in paints. Mr. Aschewanden termed the volume involved in the roundabout trade with China "quite small."

World Championship Chess

Ninth Fischer-Spassky Game Ends in Draw on 29th Move

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Aug. 1 (UPI).—World champion Boris Spassky, fighting for his life against U.S. challenger Bobby Fischer, tonight gained a draw in the delayed ninth game of the \$250,000 world chess championship.

Fischer, who offered the draw on the 28th move after a final exchange of pawns, held onto his two-point lead in the match at 5 1/2 to 3 1/2.

The American had just finished his 28th move when Spassky scribbled something on a piece of paper, cast his eyes over the board and offered the American his hand.

Fischer accepted it, rising from the table and gave the Russian a brief nod and a smile.

Spassky, who asked for a two-day postponement of the ninth game last Sunday because of a head cold and following a crushing defeat on a beginner's blunder, had opened his favorite queen pawn, and play developed quickly into a queen's gambit, Tarrasch variation.

Novel Move. However, Fischer played an entirely new move on the ninth move, and Spassky took longer over his moves in the middle game, setting up a vicious exchange which left each man with only a rook and four pawns after the 27th.

After one more exchange of pawns the draw was agreed. Grand masters said Spassky's tactics for the rest of the match appeared to be to gain three or four more draws and then resume more attacking play. Spassky has not beaten Fischer since the first game.

On his arrival tonight, Fischer

set a hardness record, showing up 10 minutes late. Spassky had made his first move right on time as arbiter Lethar Schmidt started the clock, then settled back to wait for Fischer.

The American charged into the hall 10 minutes later, nodded curtly to Spassky and looked at the board for 45 seconds before responding with his knight to king bishop three.

New Tactics

Spassky adopted new playing tactics today. He got up from the table and went backstage after almost every move in the opening of the game. The world champion would return only after Fischer would make his move, sit briefly and make his own move, then go backstage again.

Spassky played more rapidly than Fischer, taking only 18 minutes for his first 10 moves, compared to the American's 40 minutes—10 of which were due to his absence at the start.

Spassky pondered long over his moves as play approached the middle game, and chess grand masters predicted a draw from the position after 20 moves.

They agreed that Fischer tried a completely new move to the variation on his ninth by advancing his queen knight pawn. "This is the first time I have seen this variation," U.S. grand master Lubomir Kavalek, a Czechoslovak refugee, said. "The game is very interesting, and Fischer may have won a tempo."

Yugoslav grand master Svetozar Gligoric agreed "it's a new move," but doubted its advantages. The outcome appeared to prove Gligoric right.

Hot Move

Before the game Russian aides to Spassky denied reports that Soviet grand master Evgen Geller had been recalled to Moscow to discuss the world chess situation and ways to halt the Fischer onslaught.

"There is an excellent telephone connection [with Moscow] should he [Geller] want to call," Spassky second Nikolai Kroghus said.

Russian chess sources said a chess "hot line" had been used once during the adjourned seventh game, when Geller conferred with Mikhail Tal and Tigran Petrosian. Spassky won a draw in the seventh game.

No TV in Hall

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—The Icelandic Chess Federation announced that, in accordance with Fischer's wishes, it had withdrawn television coverage from the playing hall for this game.

American Seized In Italy, Has Maps Of Missile Sites

BOLZANO, Italy, Aug. 1 (AP).—Counterintelligence officers were questioning an American under arrest in jail today on a charge of violating state military secrets.

Police said they caught him yesterday with maps and sketches of NATO missile sites in this Alpine area bordering Austria.

They identified him as James Libland, 36, of Trenton, N.J. They said he lives in Germany and carries a passport issued by the U.S. Consulate in Munich.

The U.S. Consulate in Milan said that it had not yet received confirmation from the United States about the man's identity.

Police said they had spotted him as he was roaming around a missile site at Sclay, near the Austrian border. They arrested him after counterintelligence officers had shadowed him for several days.

They were questioning him to find out what he intended to do with the maps and sketches. The charge of violating military secrets carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in jail.

France Reported To Have Set Off 3d Nuclear Blast

PAPEETE, Tahiti, Aug. 1 (UPI).—France has carried out a third atmospheric nuclear test in the Mururoa Atoll area, 500 miles southeast of here, unofficial sources said today.

They said the third blast in the current French test series occurred either Friday or Saturday and may be the last one this year.

There was no confirmation of the blast from French officials. The first two reported tests also went unconfirmed by the French Defense Ministry, which has said it will issue a formal statement only when the present series is completed.

The unofficial sources also said the first surveillance and logistical ships the French Navy connected with the tests would return to port here by the end of this week.

The first French atomic blast in the 1972 series was reported to have taken place on June 25. The tests have been protested by several South Pacific nations as a danger to their environment.

Iraq, Sudan Reconciled

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Sudan and Iraq today announced the resumption of diplomatic relations, broken after an unsuccessful coup attempt against Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri on July 19, 1971.

The 9th Game

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 1 (AP).—Moves in the ninth game of the world chess championship between Soviet titleholder Boris Spassky and American challenger Bobby Fischer:

SPASSKY (White)	FISCHER (Black)
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2. P-QB4	P-K3
3. Kt-KB3	P-Q4
4. Kt-B3	P-B4
5. B-P3	Kt-KP
6. P-K4	Kt-KKt
7. P-K5	P-P
8. P-P	Kt-B3

Elapsed time: Spassky 18 minutes; Fischer 40 minutes. Fischer's ninth played after 20 minutes, came as a surprise.

9. B-QB4 P-QK4
Elapsed time: Spassky 30 minutes; Fischer 52 minutes.

10. B-Q3 P-KKt (CH)
11. B-Q2 Kt-B3 (CH)
12. Q-K5 P-QR3
13. P-QK4 O-O

Elapsed time: Spassky 35 minutes; Fischer 53 minutes.

14. Q-K3 P-KKt
15. P-P P-P
16. O-O Q-KKt

Elapsed time: Spassky 36 minutes; Fischer 54 minutes.

17. B-R1 Kt1
18. Q-Q2 Kt-P
19. Kt-Kt Kt-Kt
20. R-P O-O

Elapsed time: Spassky 37 minutes; Fischer 55 minutes.

21. Q-K3 P-KKt (CH)
22. Kt1 Q-K5
23. Q-Q2 Kt-P
24. R-B R-K4
25. R-KKt (CH) R-K
26. R-K (CH) K-K4
27. P-B3 P-Q7
28. P-B4 P-K3
29. P-P P-P
30. Draw

Elapsed time: Spassky 100 minutes; Fischer 97 minutes.

Ernst Fischer Top Marxist Dies in Vienna

VIENNA, Aug. 1 (AP).—Ernst Fischer, one of the most prominent Marxist ideologues outside the Soviet bloc, who denounced the Warsaw Pact in 1955 and Czechoslovakia as "imperialism," died today, a Czech television reported.

A noted Marxist theoretician and critic and a prolific writer, Mr. Fischer was expelled from the Austrian Communist party in 1969 for repeating the 1968 invasion, expulsion, and the crisis side the small party.

Faced with tanks rolling to Czechoslovakia, the former and advocate of Soviet-style Communism labeled the intervention "an arbitrary act of violence."

"The traditional Soviet right of thought and lack of understanding for other nations' historical background in Czechoslovakia tanks and go instead of valid arguments," said.

My late friend Italian Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti tried in vain to make the Russians understand the new truth within Communism, but fail so did Dubcek."

Pero Pirker

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Pero Pirker, 46, former Croatian Communist party leader, died in Zagreb hospital today of a "wasting" disease, the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, reported.

[Friends said he had cancer.] United Press International reported.

Mr. Pirker was secretary of the executive committee of the Croatian party's Central Committee until last December. He had signed with several other leaders during a political crisis following President Tito's criticism of the policy.

Edouard Baradier

MARSEILLES, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—French historian Edouard Baradier, 48, died here today following a long illness. Mr. Baradier, who taught at Aix-en-Provence University, was a specialist of the history of the Provence region and the city of Marseilles.

George F. Willison

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Aug. 1 (AP).—George F. Willison, 76, a Rhodes scholar and author of popular books about the Colonial period in American history, died Sunday. He was a speech writer for the Democratic National Committee.

Waldheim to Visit China This Month

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will visit Peking early this month, completing a round of visits to the capitals of the great powers in the Security Council, diplomatic sources said today.

An official announcement of the program for his China visit is expected tomorrow.

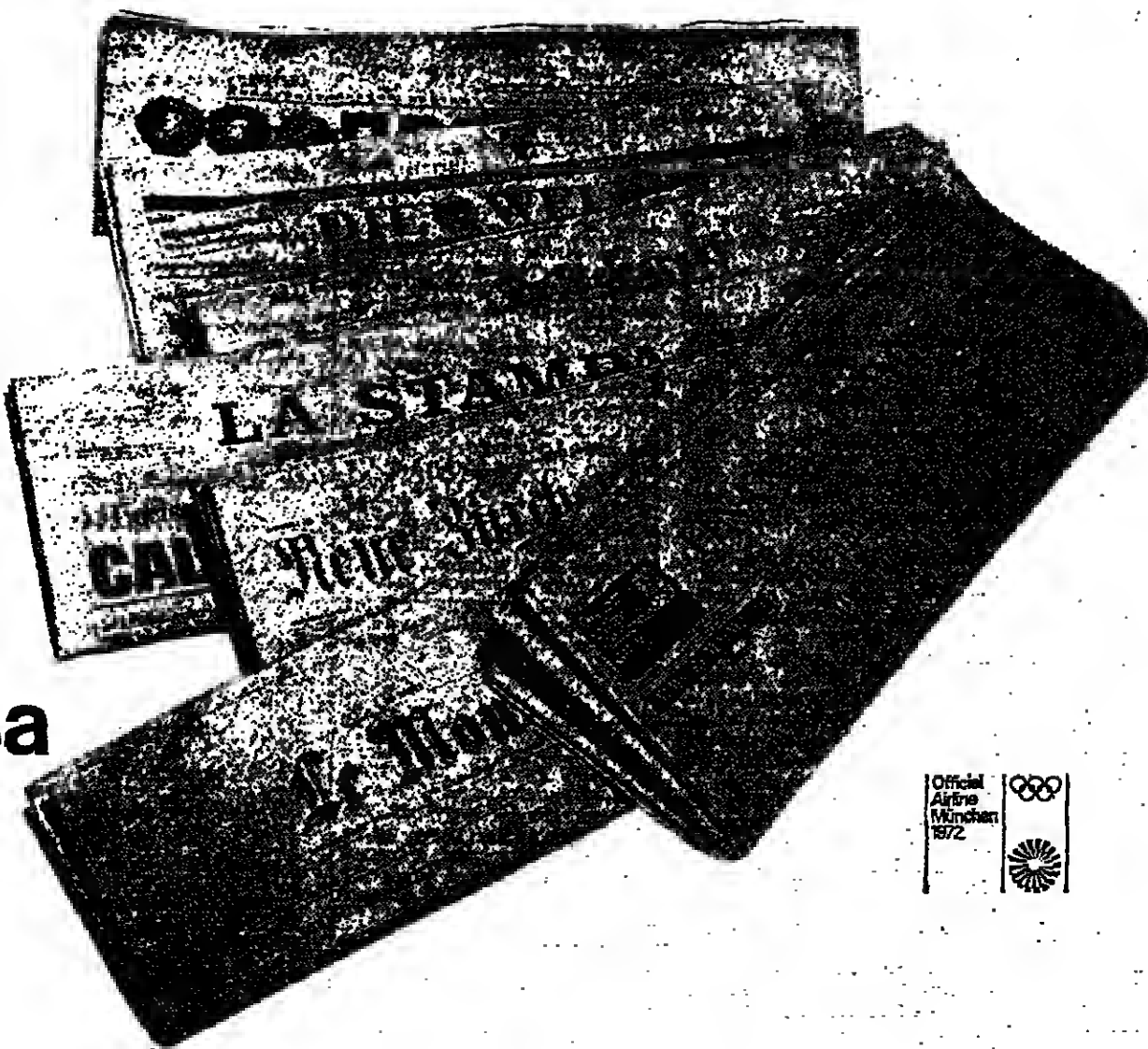
Mr. Waldheim confirmed a week ago that he had been invited to China. Officials said then that the trip probably would be made before the General Assembly opens Sept. 19. The secretary-general has announced his intention of visiting all 129 member states during his five-year term. He has been to 22 since taking office Dec. 22.

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K. Cabinet May Request Wide Powers

Emergency Action Seen in Dock Strike

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP).—The British government warned today that it would take on emergency powers to head off food shortages and economic chaos unless the national dock strike, now in its 10th day, ends by next week.

An announcement, following a meeting of Prime Minister Edward Heath's cabinet, said the government is prepared to declare a state of emergency before Parliament adjourns for the summer on Aug. 9.

The move was described as "cautionary." Both houses of Parliament, where Mr. Heath's Conservatives hold majorities, must approve the emergency powers before the recess or be called later to consider them.

Efforts to settle the walkout by 5,000 dockers over jobs and pay have been left largely to a management-labor committee. But the government said that unless a solution is in sight by a week from tomorrow it will assume the necessary powers to safeguard the economy.

These would include powers to control rising prices resulting from food shortages, efforts to use existing stocks and requisition to transport essential supplies.

Use of Troops

There was no specific mention of the use of troops to unload ships, although the emergency powers usually allow for it. And there was no immediate indication when the measures actually might be applied.

Emergency powers taken during dock strikes two years ago were used to force the current strike back up between 500 and 600 ships a day to ship owners and docks more to British exporters.

Prolonged port shutdown is said to hurt Britain's foreign trade, which has been in the red only one month this year, and further weaken the floating pound.

Many of the affected ships have been unable to unload perishable foodstuffs. Retailers report some shortages, particularly fruits and imported bacon. They said that there have been rice rises, but no sign yet of ge-scale hoarding by housewives.

The dockers want firm guarantees over job security and pension pay in the ports, where container handling and other modern techniques have cut the work force. They particularly insist on assurances that unloading in inland container depots will go to them.

The joint committee of port employers and labor leaders is only seeking a formula for a dock jobs but is not expected to make firm proposals are next week.

Mr. Heath conferred with trade union and management officials on wider economic issues it could also improve the atmosphere for a dock settlement.

Chief among these were his efforts to win voluntary wage and cost restraint to control inflation.

The meeting in Mr. Heath's office at 10 Downing Street brought together leaders of the Trades Union Congress, which represents 1 million workers, the Confederation of British Industry, which represents big business, and government leaders. All three sides said later that progress had been made.

**Beaten Thieves
Put on Display
In African State**

BANGUI, Central African Republic, Aug. 1 (AP).—The bodies of three prisoners and 42 injured convicts were displayed on a platform in the center of Bangui today after they had been beaten by soldiers armed with wooden clubs in the prison courtyard on orders of President Jean Bebel Bokassa.

Gen. Bokassa joined several hundred persons who gathered to see the spectacle, which the president hopes will eliminate an increase in thefts.

The bodies and the injured were taken to the afternoon in an African settlement five kilometers from Bangui to be displayed again.

"As long as there are thieves, I must administer beatings every Saturday," Gen. Bokassa said in a radio speech just before the deaths were announced. "All the thieves must die. There will be no more theft in the Centre African Republic."

20 Die on Korean Bus

SEOUL, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Twenty persons were killed today when a bus plunged into a lake near Chuncheon city, about 50 miles northwest of Seoul, the National Police Headquarters said. Thirteen passengers managed to escape from the bus, but one of them died in a hospital.



ARRAIGNED—Accused of hijacking Belgian airliner to Israel last May, Therese Halafy (left) and Rima Issa listen to charges in Israeli court yesterday.

Arab Girl Tells Israeli Court She Was Forced Into Hijack

TEL AVIV, Israel, Aug. 1 (UPI).—A young Arab woman told a military tribunal today that she took part in the hijacking of a Belgian airliner to Tel Aviv airport and pleaded innocent on the grounds that she was kidnapped and forced into the act.

Rima Issa, 21, admitted that she carried explosives aboard the Sabena jetliner that was hijacked 15 minutes out of Vienna on a flight to Tel Aviv May 8. She admitted membership in the el-Fatah Arab guerrilla organization. She denied that she carried weapons.

Her codefendant, Therese Halafy, 19, pleaded innocent to all charges.

Germany Jailing 2 Czechs 7 Years For Air Hijack

MUNICH, Aug. 1 (AP).—Two Czechoslovak miners were sentenced to seven years imprisonment each yesterday for hijacking a Czechoslovak airliner from Prague to Nuremberg April 18.

During the hijack, Karel Dolzel, 28, shot the plane's co-pilot, Robert Pöcker, in the arm. Antonin Lerch, 24, held the passengers at bay with a pistol and explosives.

The trial had been suspended for 10 days on a defense motion asking the court to summon witnesses from Czechoslovakia to testify that Dolzel was an active member of the anti-Communist underground and was forced to flee the country. Czechoslovak authorities refused to provide the witnesses, insisting instead that the two hijackers be extradited for trial in their homeland.

Dolzel and Lerch were the first persons tried under a stricter West German anti-miner law.

The prosecution had asked for sentences of eight years imprisonment each. The new legislation provided for up to 15 years for the pair.

Attorneys for the two said they would appeal the sentence.

Death Toll Rises to 356 as Floods Sweep Philippines

MANILA, Aug. 1 (AP).—Flood waters swept across most of the greater Manila area and 14 provinces of Luzon Island today, creating the worst natural disaster in Philippine history.

The unofficial death toll in the country's 25-day-old storm and flood crisis rose to 356. At least 6 million persons were affected by the floods, officials said. Damage estimates ranged as high as \$180 million.

Ninety percent of Manila was reported flooded, and about 80 percent of the labor force did not report for work. Some persons in Pampanga, north of the capital, had to climb trees to escape drowning.

The Red Cross reported approximately 1.2 million refugees. All major highways and traffic arteries in the region are under water, cutting off normal traffic and commerce.

Iran Executes Four As Iraqi Saboteurs

TEHRAN, Aug. 1 (AP).—Four alleged Iranian saboteurs were executed yesterday by firing squad at Susangerd, near the Iraq border, where they were captured a year ago.

An official announcement said they were members of an eight-man team which infiltrated into Iran from Iraq to sabotage military and oil installations. It said three members of the team were killed in a fire fight at the time with security agents.

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Associated Press

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The Week That Really Was

"This," said Sen. Eagleton after he and Sen. McGovern announced that the man from Missouri was withdrawing from this Democratic national ticket, "was the week that really was." He was right. The impact of his history of mental troubles upon American politics was profound for the immediate future and quite likely to have long-range implications.

Sen. McGovern's decision to seek a new partner for the campaign, in which Sen. Eagleton acquiesced—but not without initial reluctance—was probably correct. Whatever the current or probable future health of Sen. Eagleton, his past problems raise enough legitimate doubts to make any practical politician recognize that they could be decisive in a close election. And it is obvious that Sen. McGovern cannot afford to take any risks. Indeed, the question now is whether serious damage has not already been done.

Sen. McGovern's staff quite obviously did not make anything like an adequate study of vice-presidential candidates before Sen. Eagleton was selected, and he did not inform them, or Sen. McGovern. The latter was too strong in his initial support of his choice and thus had to backtrack when the decision was made to change it. The first public reaction against the Eagleton candidacy was strong: it began to change, and to rally to Sen. Eagleton, just before he renounced his place on the ticket finally. The selection of a new running mate for Sen. McGovern, through the Democratic National Committee, is imposing a task new in American politics

on a group that is itself in the process of adjusting to structural change.

All of this constitutes a heavy burden on Sen. McGovern and the Democratic party in a race for which it is already handicapped by a number of factors, including the always difficult task of running against an incumbent President. Moreover, it is a burden that is fundamentally irrelevant to the issues at stake. Sen. McGovern made this point in announcing the withdrawal of Sen. Eagleton. It can be argued that the errors of the McGovern entourage and his own last-minute selection of a vice-presidential candidate showed a lack of care and forethought that is relevant in a presidential campaign. But this, unfortunately, has been typical of all too many ticket-making operations.

The vice-presidency is no longer the big political joke it once was, the joke that was incorporated into the musical comedy "Of Thee I Sing" and made "Throbbledbottom" a name that is better known than those of most real vice-presidential candidates down through the years. It is now well known that accidents can happen to the president—four vice-presidents have taken office in this century on the death of their presidents; it is highly probable that President Wilson was so seriously incapacitated in office that he should have been superseded, and Mr. Nixon formally filled in for President Eisenhower during two illnesses. Vice-presidential nominees are closely scrutinized by the electorate. Shouldn't they be given at least as much consideration by the heads of the ticket and the parties in convention? Perhaps after this fiasco, they will be.

Pacific Quadrilateral

The future peace and stability of East Asia depend essentially on an accommodation among the four major powers whose interests intersect in the Western Pacific: Japan, China, the Soviet Union and the United States. Nothing would be more disastrous than an attempt by Japan to play off the other three against each other—or Japanese suspicion that the others are trying to make a deal at the expense of Japan, as occurred after President Nixon's surprise announcement of secret negotiations with Peking.

Japan's vigorous new Premier, Kakuei Tanaka, has given encouraging signs of sharing this viewpoint both in his recent remarks and, even more, in arranging a meeting Aug. 31 with President Nixon before launching into negotiations with China and Russia. He is also wisely seeking a consensus not only within his divided Liberal Democratic party but with opposition leaders before accepting Premier Chou En-lai's invitation to visit Peking. There will be, he said last week, no "milkshake" or train departure without all the passengers aboard.

Mr. Tanaka has moved quickly, as well, to defuse the dangerous economic argument with the United States that has been under way for more than a year. While announcing his determination not to further upvalue the yen, he has courageously told his countrymen that Japan must take other measures to reduce its trade surplus with the

United States, which exceeded \$3 billion in the year ended March 31.

Toward China, Mr. Tanaka has a double problem. He wants to maintain Japan's profitable exports to Taiwan, which are larger than those to mainland China, while moving toward diplomatic relations with Peking. And he does not want to get too far out of step with the United States in policy toward the two Chinas. Arriving at a formula of this kind with Peking may not prove easy.

Much depends on Peking's objectives. For a long time, Communist China appeared intent on dividing the United States and Japan and obtaining an American military withdrawal from Asia. But more recently there appears to have been some recognition in China that the American security treaty with Japan, long anathema to Peking, restrains the tendencies toward remilitarization and nuclearization that Peking claims to see in Tokyo.

Pending an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations, four-power arrangements for stability and security in East Asia are unlikely. Bilateral negotiations probably will continue to predominate. For both Japan and the United States, the most vital Pacific relationship is their own partnership. The Nixon-Tanaka summit meeting next month should help to restore the mutual trust and understanding that are essential for effective cooperation.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Sudanese Defection

Although President Sadat of Egypt continues to castigate the United States despite his dramatic loosening of ties with the Soviet Union, his efforts to forge a united Arab front against Washington suffered a further setback last week. Sudan's decision to restore diplomatic ties with the United States marked the second defection in a month—Yemen was the first—from the ranks of Arab states that broke relations with the United States during this 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

President Gaafar Numeiri's action does not necessarily mean that he sees eye-to-eye with the Nixon administration on the Arab-Israeli issue. Rather, it demonstrates that the Sudanese have other interests which they

are not prepared to subordinate indefinitely to the hopeless cause of endless confrontation with Israel. The reopening of a diplomatic dialogue with the United States is a pragmatic expression of Mr. Numeiri's determination to advance those larger interests and of the nonalignment he reassured after his own disillusionment with the Russians one year ago.

President Sadat could serve Egypt's wider interests, including a settlement with Israel, more effectively if he, too, would substitute discussion for vituperation through an exchange of ambassadors with Washington.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Spaak's Achievement

Paul-Henri Spaak fought long and hard for the cause of a united Europe. . . It was the experience, first as a prisoner in the 1914-18 war, and then in a government-in-exile in 1940-45, which convinced him of the overwhelming need for European unity. Mr. Spaak's greatest achievement was to lead the team of eminent men—all of whose names

form a European roll of honor—which drew up the Treaty of Rome. Everyone knows, with hindsight, that the treaty left much to be desired and that, like any such document, it was full of ambiguities. The fact remains that it was, and remains, the foundation stone of European integration. It has stood the test of the years.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

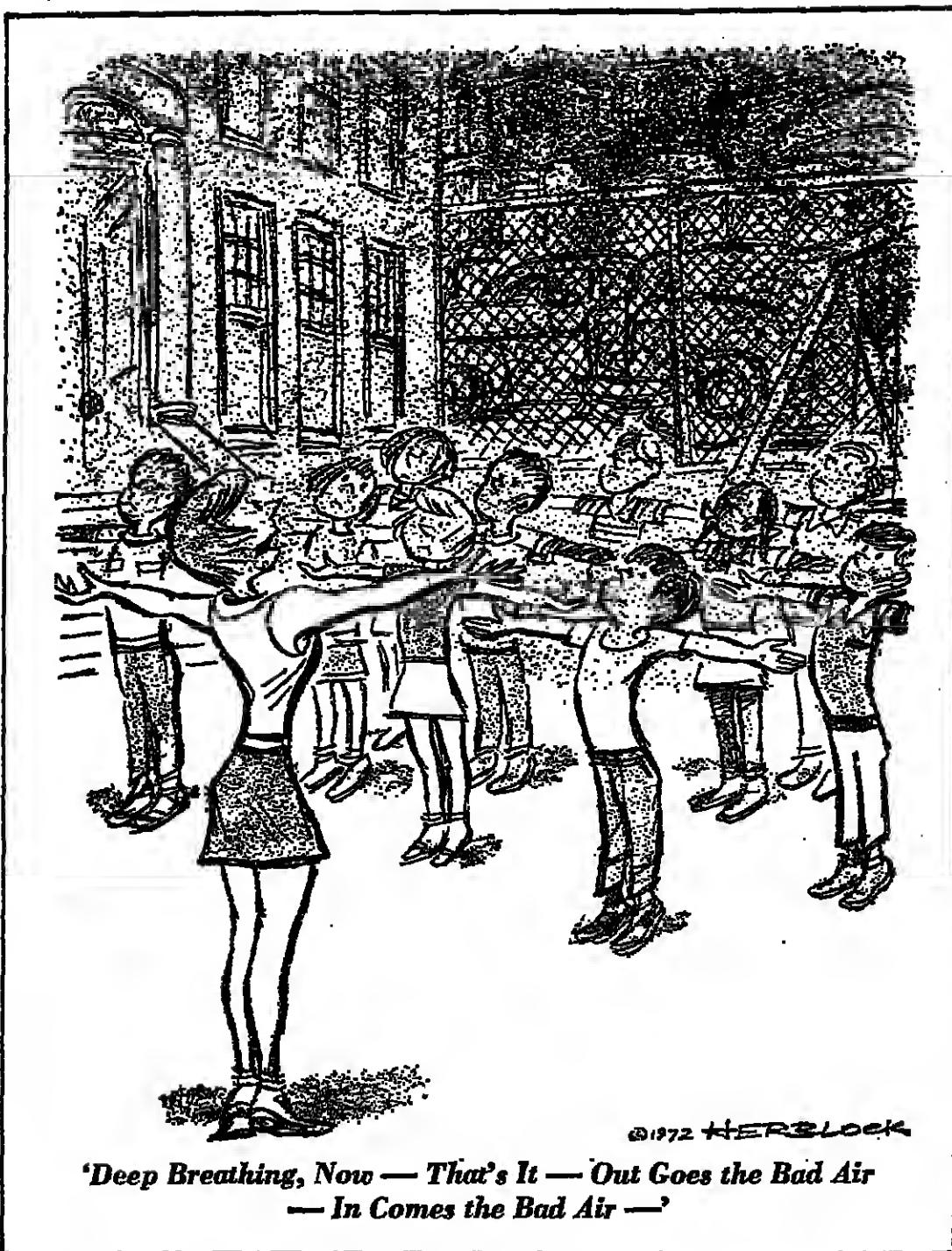
August 2, 1897

PARIS.—A hundred or more excursionists at Rye Beach, New York, yesterday morning saw a desperate and exciting encounter between Robert Fitzsimmons, the champion pugilist of the world, and a large black bear. Fitzsimmons, with his wife and family and doz Yarrum, is summering in Rye, and the champion has been quite popular with the villagers and constant attendance at their clam bakes and social affairs. A few weeks ago some of his admirers gave him a pet bear called Jennie. The bear had had a vicious reputation. The match was a draw.

Fifty Years Ago

August 2, 1922

PARIS.—In his 18th year of playing in organized baseball the great old "Georgia Peach," Ty Cobb, has upset the beans completely on that wise old saw to the effect that youth will be served. In the great race for leadership in batting in the American League, the Tiger veteran has passed his younger rival, George Sisler, of the Browns, and now is undisputed leader with an advantage of 11 points, his record being put down at the remarkable average of .413. Yet Ty was batting the pill at the old plate when George was still going to school.



A Gentle Breeze From China

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The interesting thing about Chairman Mao Tse-tung's recent conversation with French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann was not the Chinese leader's open disclosure that Lin Biao, once his designated successor, had mounted a conspiracy against him, had unsuccessfully attempted to flee to Moscow and was therefore considered a traitor.

This information, which has been trickling out in bits and pieces almost since Lin's plane crashed mysteriously in Outer Mongolia last September, has now been confirmed not only to Schumann but painstakingly to the world at large. What really is more significant than the act of placing an official tombstone on a dramatic event in recent Chinese history is the indication Mao gave the French minister concerning the future.

To begin with, the chairman placed the weight of his authority behind the course of moderation in foreign policy now being fixed by Premier Chou En-lai, who is plainly at the administrative helm and may thus be said to have won the war of the Chinese succession that was involved in Lin Biao's plot.

More Reasonable

Mao showed himself astonishingly restrained concerning governmental—as distinguished from ideological—policy. He implied approval that Western Europe was continuing to organize along the path of extended unity. He indicated more reasonable views on the Middle East than the West had suspected.

Furthermore, and possibly as a consequence of President Nixon's Peking visit, Mao hinted at a more moderate view on the Vietnam war than that enunciated by France itself since the famous speech given by President de Gaulle in Phnom Penh in September, 1966, a speech that has served as a guideline for French policy on this question ever since.

Finally, Mao expressed sorrow that De Gaulle had died before he was able to come to China. The innuendo conveyed to Paris is that President Pompidou should make the journey instead and one may be sure that prospects of such a voyage are now being examined.

The unexpectedly low key of Mao's observations concerning the Middle East and Vietnam are not without possible importance in analyzing future French policy. Although differences between Washington and Paris on both subjects have narrowed somewhat, at least in their expression, a wide gap remains. Now, it is not to be excluded that France may deem it opportune to play a more positive role in peacemaking endeavors between the Arabs and Israel, possibly giving fresh encouragement to the Jarring mission in its shuttle missions among Middle East capitals.

There had already been a suspicion of easement in Paris's bleak hostility toward Israel, before the Schumann Peking trip. It is conceivable further hints of this softening may develop, even without changes in the substance of fundamental policy. Perhaps more directly significant, because this city plays host to the Vietnam peace talks that have shattered along more than four years, France might seek to act more positively as a catalyst. If Mao expresses himself less rigidly than his own propagandists when discussing Indochina with a distinguished French

statesman, this may be taken as additional support for a compromise political solution. Presently in this direction has been mounting. The mere fact that Brezhnev agreed to receive Nixon while American mines blockaded Soviet ships inside Haiphong Harbor and while American bombers hammered North Vietnam and the outskirts of Hanoi, was in itself indicative of a softening Soviet attitude.

Propaganda Shift

Since then, Russian propaganda on the war has been subtly less harsh. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union had reduced the risk of being sucked into confrontation with the United States on another front by agreeing to Cairo's request to withdraw much of its military strength in Egypt.

The inference to be deduced from Mao's unusual conversation with Schumann is that Peking as well as Moscow is tempering its foreign policy line, even though Peking and Moscow remain in sharp disagreement. The suggestion that Washington is also seeking formulas cannot help but further influence French policy reflections on its own diplomatic position.

Paris has said since the start of the Vietnam negotiations that it did not feel the moment was yet propitious for any French intervention to bring about a solution but that it would contemplate positive action when the moment did, in fact, appear ripe. Perhaps that time has finally come. When this country's officialdom returns from its August holidays, having reflected on the Chinese mood, new surprises may emerge.

No Power to the People

By Milovan Djilas

BELGRADE.—Communist ideas did not spring forth from the working class. Doctrinaires and political movements put them there instead. Marx and Lenin were aware of the difference between Communist theory and the working-class movement. The advantage of Marx and Lenin over other theoreticians and Communist leaders is that for them the revolution and the new society provides the link between their "scientific" views and the working class, that is, the labor movement.

According to Marx and Lenin and the Communists, any movement and any class activity not inspired and led by their "science" not only is not revolutionary and not socialist, but logically is not even of the working class. This claim broadened the base of the revolution and, more important, strengthened the convictions of the revolutionaries.

For this reason Communists, despite their best intentions, cannot look upon the working class and its interests and conditions in any other way except in relation to the revolution or—after victory—in relation to power. Depending on the times and the conditions, the influence of Communism over the working class has been stronger or weaker. But a complete linking of Communist ideology with the working class has never occurred. Moreover, as Communist rule continues, that is, as industrialization progresses, the gap between ideology and class increases and ultimately reveals itself to be unbridgeable.

The Origin

The origin of that difference is to be found in the ideology itself: just as Hegel's Absolute Spirit was destined to prevail in the world, in the same way the "laws of history" destined Marx's proletariat to destroy capitalism and to construct the "perfect" classless society. However, the life and the aspirations of the working class, like those of every other social stratum, developed without regard for and even contrary to the "historical mission" which the ideologists and revolutionaries had assigned to the working class. However, Marx's theories about the working class as gravediggers of the class society and builders of the classless society are neither superficial nor fantastic.

In Marx's time classes, especially in Britain which he studied the most carefully, were clearly distinct and in opposition to each other. That was the epoch of scientific technology and of the bourgeoisie, but also of bitter class conflict. Here and there in Europe the proletarian masses, exploited and deprived of their rights, burst out in rebellion. There also grew up various philanthropic and reformist doctrines about equality and absolute freedom. Marx, however, understood the inevitability of the industrial transformation of humanity. And it was only thereby that the working class—the most important factor of that transformation—acquired a crucial social significance. Workers used neither mercy nor understanding; their very role in production makes workers powerful and organized to obtain their rights.

Right, Wrong

Developments thus far have proved Marx correct in that respect and have affirmed that he is the most profound and far-reaching prophet of modern times. The development of the working class confirms the validity of Marx's analysis and his specific predictions. In Europe at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century was to occur a joining together of Communist ideology and labor movements such as was never seen before or since.

But Marx was wrong when he predicted ever greater impoverishment of the working class in industrial countries and, following from that, the inevitability of the proletarian revolution. Revolutions took place not in industrial countries but in countries which were not able to industrialize without first violently destroying the old order. The working class in such countries was too weak; the revolution was mainly the work of professional revolutionaries and of the impoverished and nationally oppressed peasantry (soldiers). Such revolutions were ideologically "proletarian," but not socially.

The greatness of Lenin is that he makes up for the "weakness" and "lack of consciousness" of the class with the avant-garde, the ideological party. In that way he discovered the means to revolution and to new power—means

YALTA, U.S.S.R.—A pessimistic Russian intellectual was asked recently what ordinary Soviet citizens thought about Egypt's expulsion of Soviet military advisers. "They think just what they're told to think," was the despairing reply—"that the advisers' mission was successfully completed, so they're coming home."

It's not unusual to hear such cynicism from disaffected intellectuals in this country, and perhaps it isn't entirely unjustified. By Western standards the great Russian merod—the masses—do seem passive and intellectually inert. But a number of recent conversations with vacationing Russians, all of them relatively educated, suggests that ordinary people here are capable of lively conversation and occasional skeptical opinions.

Those opinions don't emerge quickly in talks with foreigners, who are often treated with great reserve—if not hostile suspicion—in this vast land. An engineer from Leningrad, for instance, seemed more comfortable discussing American presidents than the leaders of his own country. But after a long talk about the relative popularity of Roosevelt, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon, this citizen was willing to answer a question about Brezhnev, Khrushchev, Stalin and Lenin, at least partially. The engineer was egged on by a travelling companion in his train compartment, a Red Army officer stationed in East Germany.

An Accident

Khrushchev, they both agreed, was the country's leader "by accident." He would have made a good factory manager, said the engineer.

"No," said the officer, "a good kolkhoz manager," laughing at his own wit. A kolkhoz, or collective farm, is a symbol of the country bumpkin for city dwellers here. What about Stalin? "He should be seen two ways," answered the engineer, "as Stalin himself and as a leader of the leaders of this country." In this second role, he continued, Stalin had erred. He had trusted his colleagues too far, and "many dark things were done in his name." But Stalin himself was a great man.

On Lenin, he went on, everyone could agree—he was a brilliant leader. But the army officer, a skeptic by nature, demurred. "How can we know?" he asked. "Lenin may have made mistakes too."

Yes, the engineer conceded, he may have made mistakes, but he was an intelligent man, much loved by all his countrymen.

As for the current leadership, the engineer was more circumspect. Premier Kosygin was the most popular of them, he said. The officer agreed.

On a ship sailing from Odessa to Yalta, a bearded teacher of engineering in an institute in the north (Florida's?) national dishes are they? Wh Jacqueline Kennedy the story on Bol

Alexander I. Solz

cer Ward.

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CYRILLI Higdon-Bern, f

URG FESTIVAL Elan and Lyricism Böhm and 'Cosi'

By David Stevens

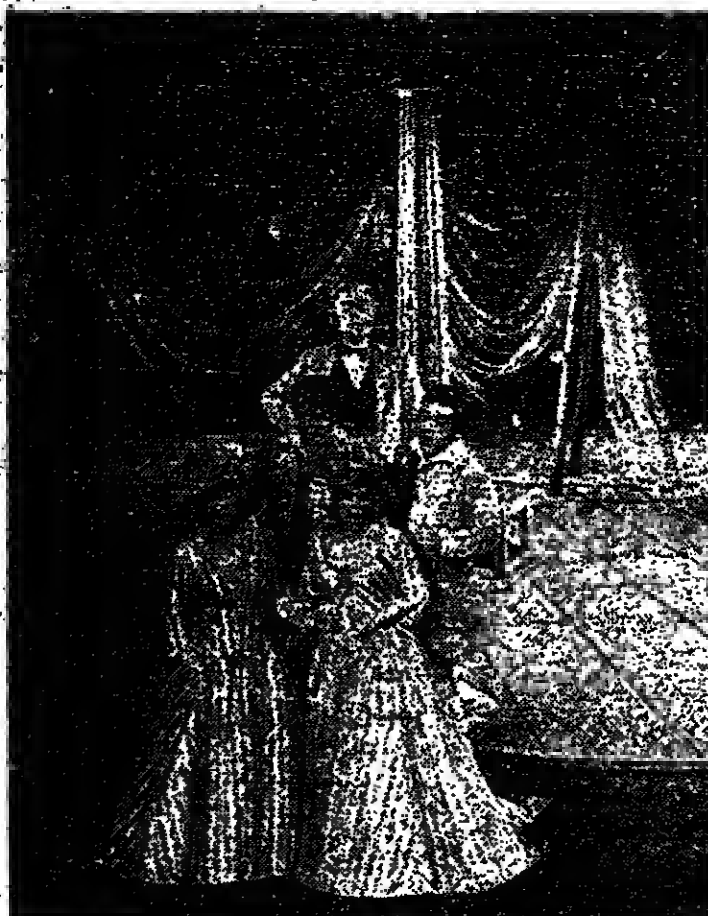
Austria, Aug. 1 (UPI)—With the Salzburg Festival's action of "Cosi Fan Tutte," Karl Böhm is back on the velvet ensemble of singers is on the stage and Mozart is the operative word. Any of the singers would be in production, together they were much more one could have blushing—and had Salzburg veterans harking back us for a comparison, usually with those Salzburg and that included Strick, Dorn, Kums and Schiffer, a name. And more often than not, Böhm conducting

"Cosi" announced itself from the opening trio, with Peter Ferrando, Hermann Frey as Guglielmo and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau as the not-so-old, not-too-cynical philosopher who hole test of feminine fidelity going.

Splendid Voices

Janowitz and Brigitte Fassbaender were in splendid and Dornabella, warm and vibrant, and brilliant sary, and their voices were as well matched as their were differentiated. Reri Grist was a gem of a ri and knowing as the maid, amusing in her get-ups as ed doctor and myopic doctor.

added touch is that the lovers disguise this time is not or "Turkish," but modestly "Chinese." A slight change commodated this caprice, and it gave the Maximowna a put a lighty Oriental note in her costumes and sets. line drawing of Vegetus on the horizon of this imaginary e tremendous applause at the end of the second per on Sunday, the lion's share went to Böhm, who just had birthday. He hardly looks it, and he conducts as if he l a fountain of eternal youth and wisdom, the tremendous stantly and lyricism, and welding an already fine group



Bottom row to top: Gundula Janowitz (Fiordiligi), Brigitte Fassbaender (Dorabella), Hermann Frey (Guglielmo), Peter Schreier (Ferrando) and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau (Don Alfonso) in Böhm's new production of Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutte."

of singers into an unbeatable cast. The Vienna Philharmonic, collectively and separately, played like angels.

Musical theater of another sort was the feature last night of a concert by the Austria Radio Orchestra under Michael Gien. The American soprano Rita Shane effectively projected the psychological anguish of the woman in Schoenberg's "Erwartung," and her brightly colored tone cut easily through the composer's expressionist musical forest. Bartok's score for his ballet-pantomime "The Miraculous Mandarin" is another that is explicitly theatrical without needing sets and costumes, and it got a vigorous performance from Gien and the orchestra.

ertainment in New York

ORK, Aug. 1 (UPI)— is how The New York critics rate the new

ance," directed by poorman, starring Jon based on the James novel published in 1970 or Atlanta suburbanites on and canoe trip that turns nightmare, failed to please Canby. "Ordinarily," writes "a film is suited to a novel for locating the direct impact rience, if only because the use is immediate and un- tualized, and you don't o climb over picturesque ions to get from one state- of fact to another. How-

up to Direct akespeare for ies on CBS

YORK, Aug. 1 (UPI)— Papp and the New York peare Festival have entered a agreement with the Co- Broadcasting System to a series of full-length or national network tele- agreement calls for a mini- 13 productions—classical as contemporary works, a 4-year period, beginning ar, at an estimated total over \$7 million.

has agreed to preempt vening time for the plays, will run from 90 minutes three hours. Mr. Papp's oduction for the network a three-hour "Romeo and e to be telecast by videotape r on the full 200-station- ively in January. He has d himself as the director, production will cost close 0,000 with a cast of 50

prisoners who discuss those is- should include a New York Jew, a Chicano, an American Indian, a Negro and a freckle- faced farm boy named Novik (Russ Thacker), who has the lead and gets himself killed before the thing is over. The movie remains meticulously on the right side of all the right causes, but its token involvement is a sin against the uses of film and of narrative art."

"Fat City," directed by John Huston, screenplay by Leonard Gardner, based on his novel, won praise from Vincent Canby: "In 'Fat City,' John Huston's film version of Leonard Gardner's novel, life is having a cigarette and no match—then finding a match and getting stung by it on the first puff. Nothing quite works out the way it's supposed to. But the movie is too full of life to be as truly dire as it sounds. Mr. Gardner's screen- play is something quite special, full of the kind of dialogue that movies usually can't afford, that defines time, place, mood and character while seemingly going nowhere. Stacy Keach and Jeff Bridges, who are comparatively known quantities, are splendid, but so are some faces that are new to me, including Nicholas Colasanto, Art Aragon, Curtis Cokes, and especially Susan Tyrrel, who plays one of the first believable drunks I've ever seen on screen."

"The Night Evelyn Came Out of the Grave," an Italian-made British horror movie, dubbed in English, is "very much less British than Italian," Roger Greenspun reports. The men might all have come from a convention of Milanese hairdressers, and the women, coiffed and disrobed to the limits of mid-1960s daring splendor, might have been their clients. "I can think of other titles for this movie just as apt," Greenspun goes on. "For example: 'The Night Aunt Agnes Was Fed to the Fat Faxes,' or 'The Night They Buried Alfred Alive.' That last was nobody's fault actually; it's just that when it came time to shovel the dirt over him, the poisonous snake bite on his neck hadn't quite done Alfred in. But I shall leave the plot of 'Evelyn' undisturbed, scarcely pausing to mention the day that Cousin George falls into the sulphuric acid-filled swim- ming pool."

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PARIS THEATER

A Capsule History of Social Criticism

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Aug. 1 (UPI)—"1900 Fou" is a lively, miniature spectacle that Vincent Kaldor has mounted at Le Petit Casino, a café-theater at 17 Rue Chapon.

Its title suggests cancan dancing alternating with singing waiters. But this tiny show is not at all like that. Instead, employing the more stinging songs and skits of the century's turn, it is a capsule history of social criticism, a contemporary cartoon of a vanished civilization, a peek at the ugly machinery at work behind the gorgeous facade of an era generally remembered with nostalgia.

In 1900 France was split in two by the Dreyfus case. Church and state were about to be divided by the wave of anti-clericalism that swept the land in the early 1900s, largely as a result of Dreyfus. Servants were still slaves, the working class was struggling to liberate itself by a series of bloodstained strikes, and underground the anarchists were gnawing at the pillars of society.

In "1900 Fou," done with the light cabaret touch, we have a glimpse of the behind-the-scenes activities of the Third Republic at its gaudy zenith: the Panama Canal scandal, the traffic in official honors, the jingoism of colonialism. Life was not all post-impressionist landscapes, novels by Anatole France, verse dramas by Rostand, Rodin sculpture, Debussy music and drawing-room comedies by Cail- laval and Piers and Sarah Bernhardt.

A costumed quartet—Mireille Abadie, Jean-Philippe Ancelet, Pierre Fabien and Marie-Françoise Pigeau—perform the Kaldor findings with zest. All are versatile singers and players, and there is a pleasant informality in the proceedings. The company wanders among the café tables as they render the old numbers and with reassuring ease take to the 2-by-4 platform for the sketches.

In addition to the theatrical banquet of tidbits from the turn of the century, a buffet supper is served and wine, brandy and coffee are always available. Curtain time is 10 p.m.

Kaldor has reached into the grab bag of dim yesterdays for his material, all of it of strong period flavor. He pulls forth for his collage comments by authors, statisticians, journalists and lyricists, political slogans, popular catchwords, songs by Aristide Bruant and Leon Xanrof. There is a bit of dialogue from a bitter Beque play, a dash of ironic fantasy from the humorist Alphonse Allais, quotations from Clemenceau and quotations from the comic dramatist Georges Courteline, the gullotined anar-

chist Ravachol, Paul Lafargue, Karl Marx's son-in-law, and the exiled Russian philosopher Kropotkin, as the intimate revue of crazy-quilt pattern jumps from boulevard to confessional and from brothel to swanky saloon.

Two short plays by Tennessee Williams are being given in English each evening (except Sundays) at 8:15 by the Hamm and Clov Stage Company in the café-theater Arlequin-Parnasse 79 Rue Daguerre. The restaurant—with Swiss specialties dominating the menu—offers a square and tasty repast before or after the show. After the show "here is another show, 'Strip-tease,' by the Polish dramatist Mrozek, in French and English versions.

The Williams items are exceptionally well played by Hollin Hood and David Villaire who enact the two characters of both plays. The first of these one-acters is "This Property is Condemned" (known here from the George Roy Hill film adaptation), a tragedy of poverty along the deserted railroad tracks of a Southern town during the depression. Miss Hood as the abandoned, crazed girl driven to eating out of garbage cans, and Villaire, as the morose boy who would befriend her, succeed in etching the hopeless wretches poignantly.

Chinese Find Tomb From Han Dynasty

HONG KONG, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—A tomb of the Han Dynasty dating back 2,100 years was uncovered in China recently, the New China News Agency reported yesterday.

The discovery was made at Ma Wang Tui, a suburb of Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province.

A body believed to be a woman who died at the age of 50 was found packed in three inner and three outer coffins wrapped 20 times over with silk fabrics. Half of the body was soaked in reddish liquid, the agency said.

Paintings and nearly 1,000 cultural relics were found with the body.

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as they do the twosome of the second selection. "Talk To Me Like the Rain and Let Me Listen," another study of aching loneliness, this time set in a squalid city bedroom.

The Hamm and Clov Company—named for the characters of Beckett's "End Game"—has been invited to the Edinburgh Festival where it will present a new Belgian play, "Eyes of Chalk," by Tona Bulin in French. The setting of this piece is the American South and it concerns an Erskine

Caldwellesque preacher who, mad- dased by the Biblical account of Isaac's attempted sacrifice of Abraham, decides to slay his son.

Michael Springler, the director of the company, is a professor of French at the University of Michigan. Two of his students appeared as guests at the Théâtre des Nations festival in an in- teresting exercise, acting the meeting of Katherine and Pe- trochio from "The Taming of the Shrew" in English, in French and in Russian.

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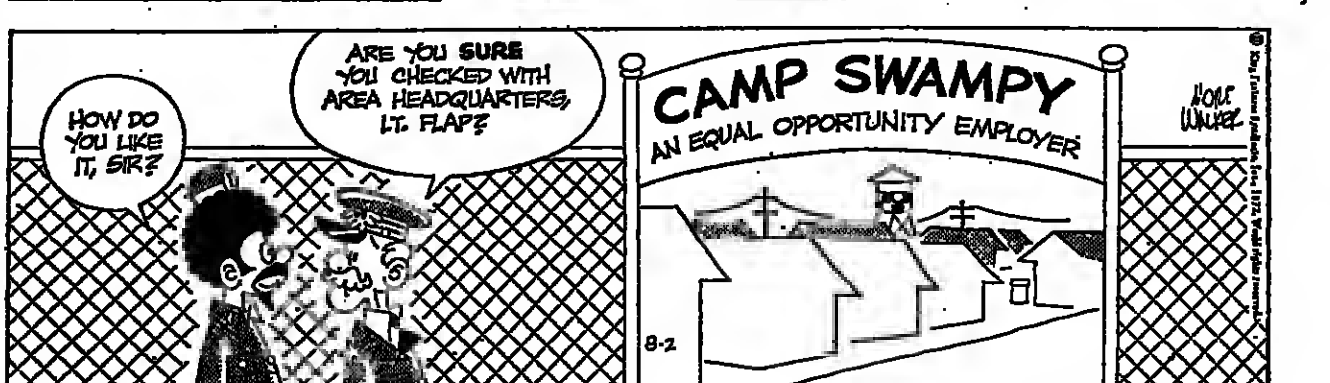
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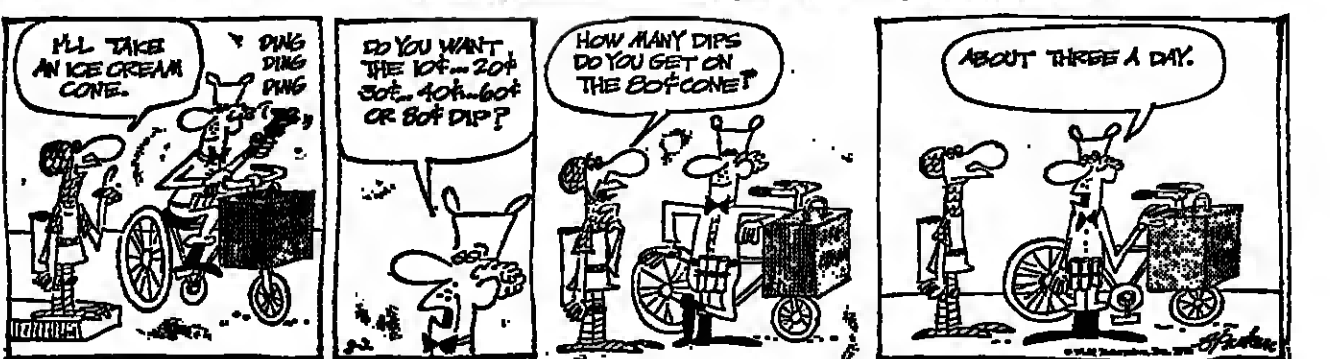
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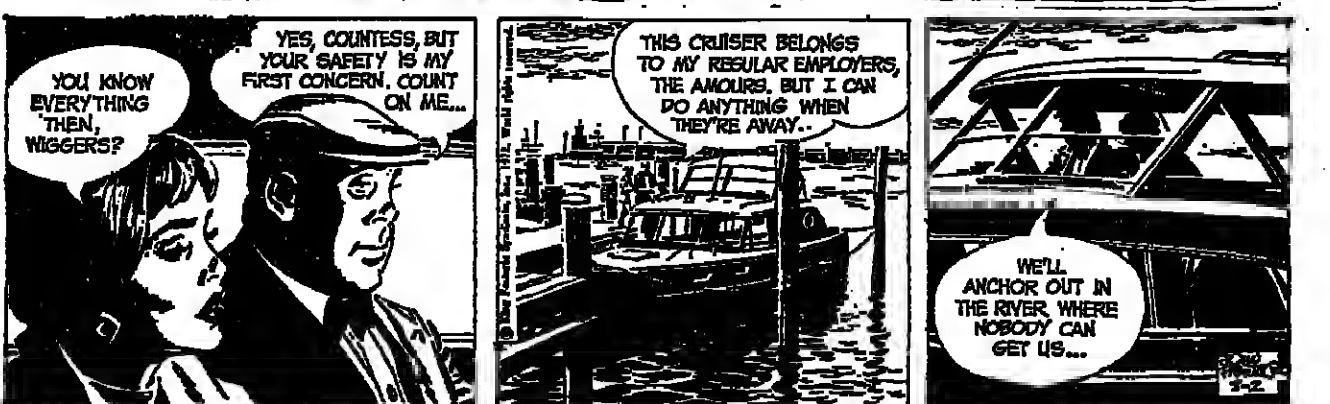
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Excellent defense on the diamond queen, South bid optimistically to game in spades. His partner passed at the one level, but later bid two spades after East's balancing double. The fact that East and West were both bidding clubs encouraged South to hope that his partner's slender values would be in the major suits—an accurate assessment.

West led a trump and when East won with the ace he shifted to the club queen. South ruffed and led a heart to dummy's king. East took this and played a second club, which was again ruffed. South cashed the spade king and ended in his hand in this position:

NORTH (D)
♠ J87
♥ K65
♦ J52
♣ 8642
WEST
♠ 643
♥ 52
♦ 1064
♣ AK975
EAST
♠ A5
♥ AJ103
♦ 983
♣ QJ103
SOUTH
♠ KQ1092
♥ Q974
♦ AKQ7
♣ —

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 ♣ Pass
Pass Dbl. Redbl. 2 ♣
2 ♣ 3 ♣ 4 ♣ Pass
West led the spade three.

South led the diamond queen, and East made a fine move by refusing to ruff. Instead, he discarded his remaining heart, and the declarer was helpless. He was left with the choice of drawing the last trump and losing two tricks at the finish or allowing West to ruff the heart queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Rumanian coins	1 Kind of clock
2 Do a sewing job	2 Cousin of adieu
3 See 20 Across	3 German night
4 Jewish month	4 Good-night girl
5 From Z	5 Sluggish Aaron
6 Fender décor	6 French star
7 Precise	7 What a bird-watcher might want
8 Correlative	8 Beat it!
9 Kind of baron	9 Of speech sounds
10 Authority on 8 and 40 Across and 54 Down	10 Sphere
11 Expressive	11 E. Lee
12 Bone Prefix	12 Feds
13 Fleece beasts	13 Muralist
14 Nautical position	14 Steals my purse...
15 Hub of Bolivia	
16 Entertainer MacRae	
17 Break	
18 Baseball name	
19 See 20 Across	
20 Asian sea	
21 Fresco and Hirt	
22 Jed or Phil	
23 Czech statesman	
24 Refugees	
25 Palm Springs, for one	
26 Somali measure	
27 "steals my purse..."	

DENNIS THE MENACE



OH-OH! I DON'T LIKE THE SOUND OF HER VOICE. IT MEANS I EITHER GOTTA GET CLEANED UP OR I DID SOMETHIN' WRONG!

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KNACS

AVERB

THROYF

LIVERD

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

MY FAIR FIDDLE

It's like a game

ALWAYS A RUSH FOR SEATS AT THIS "MUSICAL."

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BORAX JUMBO MARAUD HORROR

Answer: The big noise means real business!—BOOM!

BOOKS

FREUD: LIVING AND DYING

By Max Schur, MD. International Universities Press. 587 pp. \$20.

Reviewed by Richard Locke

I WATE in life Sigmund Freud wrote that his achievement "was less the result of intellect than of character." Today the word "character" has an old-fashioned ring to it. And in America we have been told again and again—"Freudian revisionists" and "existentialists" by Herbert Marcuse and Norman O. Brown, by California optimists, by feminists that Freud is old hat, that "orthodox" psychoanalysis is hopelessly Victorian. To talk about character is a downer. Yet Freud's description of his character was hardly dull, cold, pallid or upright: "I am actually not at all a man of science," he wrote at 43 after the publication of "The Interpretation of Dreams," "not an observer, not an experimenter, not a thinker. I am by temperament nothing but a conquistador, an adventurer... with all the instinctive, daring and tenacity characteristic of such a man."

This may seem grandiose but it is profoundly true. Freud's character was heroic. His life must be seen as a series of terrific battles: with himself, to develop out of his own experience the basic concepts of psychoanalysis; with the scientific establishment, to win acceptance of his new science; with his colleagues and disciples who so often split from him; with his own ideas and formulations, which he revised again and again, and finally with cancer of the mouth and jaw, a battle that lasted from 1928 when he was 67 until his death in 1939 at 82.

In these last 15 years Freud sustained no less than 30 surgical operations; he lived in constant pain from a monstrous prosthetic device worn in his mouth to separate his oral and nasal cavities. Through it all he refused any sedative that might impair his thinking (he took only aspirin) and continued to see patients and write some of his greatest, most radically original books and essays. When the Nazis marched into Vienna in 1938, he moved to London and continued working there.

A major witness of Freud's last 11 years was his personal physician, Max Schur, 40 years his junior. Schur had been under Freud's "spell" (as he called it) ever since he'd heard the famous introductory lectures on psychoanalysis in Vienna in 1915. After Freud's death, Schur became a psychoanalyst himself and practiced both specialties with distinction in New York until his own death at 72 in 1969. For years he resisted those who urged him to write his memoirs of Freud, but in 1954 he felt obliged to contribute a draft of what he thought would be the last chapter of Ernest Jones's magnificent "The Life and Work of Sigmund Freud." Jones used only part of Schur's material, however, and Schur came to disagree with some of Jones's interpretations.

Little by little Schur realized he had to write his own book. And so he began a study that would trace Freud's thoughts about life, illness and death throughout his career and would subject Freud's works and letters to psychoanalytic scrutiny in the hope of discovering the origins of his forerunner. Schur's book would be once an interpretive essay or psychoanalysis, a biographic study (not a full-scale biography) and a memoir. It would be written not only for specialists but also for all those in the humanities and behavioral sciences who are interested in Freud. It would be the culmination of Schur's life and a necessary act of homage.

"Freud: Living and Dying" is the result. It was left "complete" but needed "editorial work" when Schur died. It contains some pages of unpublished letters to Freud to Wilhelm Fliess and others, friends. It modifies Jones's interpretations at several points most importantly by arguing that Freud did have genuine, untutored cardiac trouble between ages of 37 and 40 (when he was breaking through to the discovery of psychoanalysis). It examines Freud's relationship with Fliess in the light of transference phenomena in psychoanalysis. It briefly but importantly criticizes Freud's statements for the "death instinct" and for the inheritance of so-called characteristics in "Moses and Monotheism."

Yet Schur's book is a great disappointment. It is marred by underlying passivity, the way the young man before the master. Schur interprets less than he quotes or paraphrases. He hasn't written his book so far as assembled it. He doesn't b his own memoir until more than 400 pages have gone by, and it is marred by a constant moving or enlightening ways. own experience of Freud as a man. His powers as an anecdotal writer are negligible. He hasn't the gift for a general, educated audience. He leaves out crucial transitions and background formation, he fails to emphasize and structure his arguments.

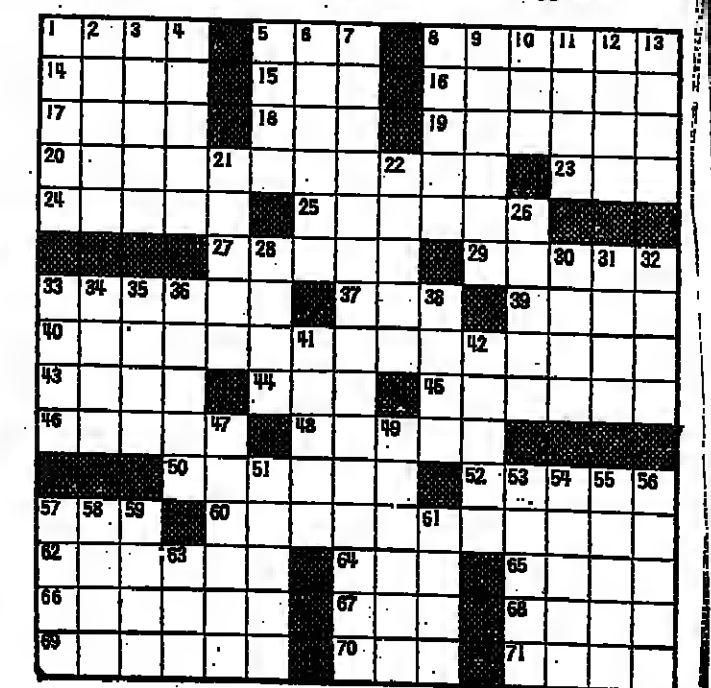
This is said, for it seems that Schur was a good man, a devoted doctor. But "Freud: Living and Dying" cannot be by many—as intended—as a complement to Jones's "Life and Work"; it can function as a only for scholars. For general readers the Lionel Trilling-Sie, Marcus abridgement of Jones' work remains the one access biography; it is a great book with Freud as with all great ones can never have too many memoirs and interpretations. the lives of great men, like g works of art, pose questions at life itself that can never be answered for once and for all, especially as at this moment when Freud and psychoanalysis are so unfashionable that Schur could not explore with success the questions posed Freud's heroic and exemplary

Mr. Locke is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wel

- ACROSS
- 1 Rumanian coins
 - 2 Do a sewing job
 - 3 See 20 Across
 - 4 Jewish month
 - 5 From Z
 - 6 Fender décor
 - 7 Precise
 - 8 Correlative
 - 9 Kind of baron
 - 10 Authority on 8 and 40 Across and 54 Down
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 - 12 Bone Prefix
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 - 7 What a bird-watcher might want
 - 8 Beat it!
 - 9 Of speech sounds
 - 10 Sphere
 - 11 E. Lee
 - 12 Feds
 - 13 Muralist
 - 21 Horses
- 22 Fiber plant
- 26 With "wing" a hummingbird
- 28 Ullah
- 30 Persian leader
- 30 Carson's predecessor
- 31 Shelter Fr.
- 32 Letters
- 33 Wash the deck
- 34 Enigma
- 35 Spirit
- 36 Actress Wendy, cockney style
- 38 Tennis ace
- 41 Stand-offish
- 42 Spaghetti
- 47 Grabs
- 49 Bunch
- 51 Night music
- 53 Casey's place
- 54 See 20 Across
- 55 "This a cruelty to — falling man"
- 58 Close by, to bones
- 57 Covering
- 58 —diver (grebe)
- 59 Woodwind
- 61 Talking horse of TV
- 63 Egg cells



Observer

A Machine Who...

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Naturally, I did not want to be vice-president of the United States. I told them as much when they came to me offering the job.

I considered the vice-presidency of the United States an absurd occupation for a normal man, I told them. It was an office that had always been associated with women from underpopulated states. Oh yes, there had been one man who was famous for having American Indian blood in his family tree and another with an eccentric fancy for dilapidation.

What else could anyone remember about any of them?

Well, they said, a lot of them became president.

Exactly, I said. That was the most absurd thing of all about the vice-presidency. That someone whose chief distinction lay in the fact that he came from a different region of the country to a different church from the president should thereby acquire a lien on the presidency of the United States.

That was abnormal, I said, and no man with a sound purchase on the values of American life could possibly be interested in the vice-presidency of the United States. The more so since it required a man not only to live in Washington, D. C., but also to listen without comment to the proceedings of the United States Senate.

...

I said I was far too normal to aspire to anything like that. I said I didn't want to be vice-president. I said what I wanted to be was a machine.

They said, exactly.

What they wanted for the job, they said, was the most normal American they could find.

Normally, they said, was what they needed to balance the ticket.

What I had, they said, was an intense normality which, when combined with my normality, my remarkably preserved teeth, which might easily spring two or three close gates when bared on television, and my easily documented non-anti-labor position over the years—well, the party needed me.

Naturally, I resisted.

I told them that while, like



Baker

every normal American, I wanted to be a machine, there was something about my yearning to be mechanized that I had not revealed.

That worried them a bit.

You wouldn't be reluctant to be an automatic smiling machine? One of them asked.

You don't have anything against being a gigantic noise-making machine? asked another.

You aren't too cowardly to be the button which, when pressed, activates by remote control fantastic death-dealing machinery on the far side of the world? another asked.

They were all on the wrong track. They lacked drive. They were not tuned in. I told them they were off target and ought to have their batteries recharged.

My problem was too simple for their sophisticated antennae to detect. The fact that I was willing to be any machine at all.

Sometimes at the dinner table I would be a ticking bomb. At the office I was sometimes a dynamo throwing off infectious charges of energy in the hope that the management, perceiving my powerful machine instinct, might request me to become an entire system.

...

I told them the truth. I had never been able to decide what kind of machine I wanted to be.

They laughed when they heard my confession of uncertainty. Why, they said, everybody in America who is normal had trouble making up his mind what kind of machine he wanted to be.

One sober old politician asked if I had ever gone to a psychiatrist to discuss this inclination concerning my mechanical destiny, and was relieved to hear that I had not.

The important thing, from the point of view of balancing the ticket, he said, was normality. With normality, he explained, the ticket could become a juggernaut which would steamroller its way into the White House.

Well, naturally, I could not resist that.

And anyhow, I could easily be president one of these days. A lot of machines, almost as inhuman as I, have made it this way.

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The Time for Decisions On Ahvenanmaa Islands

By Jan Sjöby

MAARIANHAMINA, Finland (UPI)—The archipelago of Ahvenanmaa (or Åland), made of 6,544 islands, islets, skerries and rocks, is a more or less autonomous province within the Finnish republic. Its capital and only city is Maarianhamina, population 8,000.

The islands are, by international agreement, a demilitarized zone and Ahvenanmaa men are exempt from Finnish military service. The province has its own flag, blue, red and yellow and the Finnish national colors, blue and white, are rare over the white frame houses that make up most of Maarianhamina. The islands are beautiful. The surrounding waters, the Baltic in the south, the Bothnian in the North and the Sea of Ahvenanmaa in the west, are about the cleanest and clearest in this end of the world. The fishing is good and so are the landed fish, mainly herring and salmon.

The islanders number about 21,000. Another 600 are badly needed. Unemployment is virtually unheard of and the Ahvenanmaa labor board is trying to recruit Swedish labor.

The meat prices are ridiculously low by Scandinavian standards. That seems to be the problem in this latter-day Arcadia.

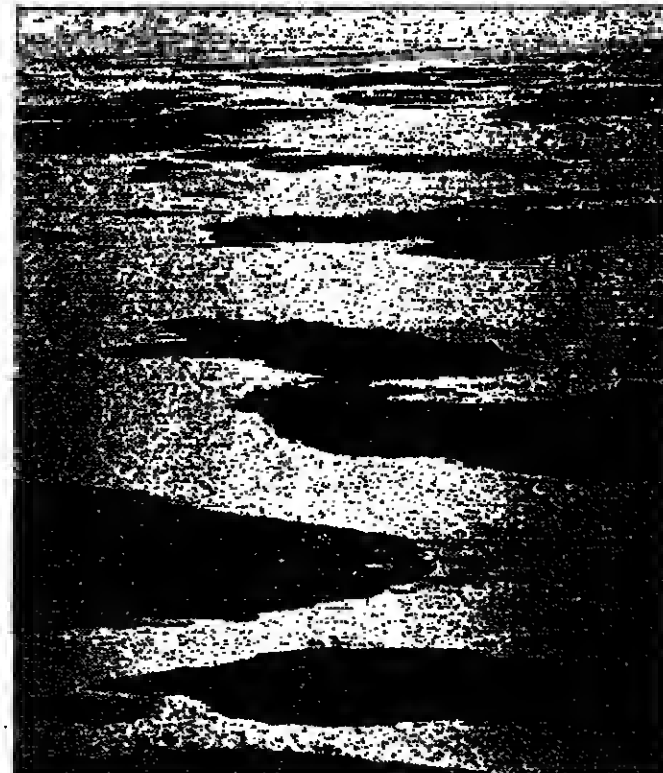
In the past 10 or 15 years, Maarianhamina has been the target for hundreds of thousands of Swedish housewives rushing off the 20-day daily ferries connecting the island paradise with the Swedish mainland. They head straight for the butcher shops.

They are followed, sometimes, by stumbling and staggering husbands who have taken more than advantage of the tax-free liquor offered aboard. Sometimes they made it to the Alko—the government-run liquor store. If they do, chances are they don't make it back.

Last year, 800,000 Swedish tourists landed in the ferry harbor, most of them on one-day raids of the butcher shops. This year the figure is expected to reach the million mark.

The Swedish invasion has made a heavy impact on Ahvenanmaa, traditionally a land of farmers, fishermen and deep-sea sailors. The islanders have to import beef from mainland Finland to meet the Swedish demand. Ahvenanmaa housewives have to line for hours at the meat counters, elbowing with all those Swedes.

The tourist boom, naturally, has brought some good: Ready



A view of the archipelago of Ahvenanmaa (Åland).

money, a mushrooming need for employees in the service trades and booming business. Lots of people are happy but some, those of a more conservative strain, wonder if it isn't time by now to stem the flood. The social and ethnic structure of the insular habitat is changing from pastoral-pelagic to a futuristic service society.

"We don't really want to become another Mallorca," said one man. "I think it is time to stop and think and figure out just how we want our islands in the future."

The islanders, most likely, have to think fast. The Germans, reportedly, are about to launch an invasion of tourists.

Biblical Scholars in Dispute Over Gospel of St. Mark

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Aug. 1—A leading biblical scholar has sharply disputed a colleague's claim to have discovered a section of the Gospel of St. Mark among the Dead Sea Scrolls.

The Rev. Pierre Benoit, director of the prestigious Ecole Biblique et Archeologique Française in Jerusalem, offers no alternative hypothesis about what the fragments in question might be—but he sees no way in which they can be read as St. Mark.

The claim by the Rev. Jose O'Callaghan, published in Rome last March, stirred excitement, and some consternation, among biblical scholars, for it seemed to advance the presumed date of St.

Mark's Gospel by two decades and, if confirmed, would have forced a drastic revision of the history of the early Christian church.

It would also have been the first clearly established line between the early Christians and the obscure Jewish sect of Qumran, which flourished at the time of Jesus and held to many theological concepts similar to those of early Christianity.

Scrolls and manuscripts, some well-preserved, others already fractured into little scraps, were unearthed from caves near Qumran, on the shores of the Dead Sea south of Jericho, in the late 1940s and through the 50s. They are believed to be the remains of the library of the monastic Qumran community, which died out shortly after AD 70.

Many of the scrolls are identifiable texts of Old Testament books, others are totally unknown, or only vaguely familiar manuscripts from New Testament times.

Father O'Callaghan's proposed interpretation, published in *Biblica*, journal of the Pontifical Institute in Rome, was one of the most radical scholarly hypotheses put forward about the discovery.

But the Spanish scholar had studied only a photograph of the three unidentified fragments, just a few barely discernible words on each, before he published his paper.

In a response prepared for publication this month in the journal, *Revue Biblique*, Father Benoit describes how he went immediately to the Rockefeller Museum in Jerusalem, where the original scroll fragments are held, as soon as he read Father O'Callaghan's thesis.

The writing on the scraps of papyrus is indistinct, Father Benoit said in an interview, but even by stretching his imagination he was unable to make the marks that do show up coincide with the Greek letters necessary to prove Father O'Callaghan's suggestion.

Father Benoit went further to caution that even if the rendering as a part of St. Mark's Gospel could be established, there was no way to date the fragments precisely, and it could have been written as late as AD 150, by which time there would be no surprise at finding the Gospel circulating.

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PEOPLE:

Sally Rand—68 And Still at It

Sally Rand, who rocketed to worldwide fame as a fan dancer at the 1933 Chicago world's fair, is 68 now and still performing with her fans. She is shapely, supple and bouncy in body and saucy and effervescent in spirit.

In an interview Monday, Miss Rand said she is convinced that her style of dancing, with pink fans in a soft blue light, is far more meaningful than strolling "at a stark naked band standing flat-footed on a stage."

"Like sex itself, nudity is more exciting, more turning on when there is mystique and illusion about it," she said.

In a whirlwind, Miss Rand displayed a superbly conditioned figure with legs to turn a girl-watcher's head.

How does she, at age 68, keep fit?

"By working 40 weeks a year," she replied.

Miss Rand is in San Francisco to open in "The Big Show of 1968," a nostalgic vaudeville revue that is touring on the lights again at the 2,000-seat Orpheum Theater.

She will perform the same fan dance that was top attraction at world fairs in Chicago, San Diego, Dallas and San Francisco.

The Times of London yesterday printed a letter from a reader sent on 27 July 1972. If you don't recognize the significance of that fact you may not be aware that there'll always be an England.

"The sole point of this letter," wrote Matthew Nargate from the recesses of the Savage Club in St. James's Street, "is the date of its foot."

Nargate's point, not to home it too finely, is that said date written numerically reads the same backward as forward—27-7-72. To some Englishmen, it seems, such things still matter.

Nargate wrote, hardly pausing for breath:

"As part of the three rather less than a palindromic ending on the 27th of the 7th, 9th and 11th months of this year, today is the last palindromic date until 18-1-81, when I shall of course write to you again, unless I wait until the even more pleasing 18-8-81 and unless I am by then no longer in a position to be."

"Your obedient servant," "Matthew Nargate."

"I think it must have been the damp air," John Burrows, president of the English Miss, junior chamber of commerce, explained. "Don't say of English air. The wind was against me and the high humidity just about makes it impossible to get a good one

going." The National Tobacco test held at King's ten's pond near Hare weekend. Snyder, a little with a split of 2 inch, off from his last year of 25 feet. Heavy rains fell at throughout the day-tion, attended by a

recent Mississippi 59 credit analyst, a city graduate, last year from 7-year Craft, who won 11 contests before he in dentures. Dwight H. deen took the accurate scored two bulls'eyes 15 feet from the sp end had a one-inch 1 other try.

Queen Elizabeth's Prince Edward, his place to wait out his what his doctors b chicken pox. When old was ordered under Monday, he was a royal yacht Britannia.

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